EDITORS IN PARLIAMENT.

SIR ALGEPNON BORTHWICK, MR. JOHN MORLEY, MR. MCARTHY, MR. SEXTON, MR. LABOUCHERE AND OTHERS.

London, July 23. The number of journalists in the new Parliathat head proprietors of newspapers as well as English, thirteen Irish. The Irish, here as in America, seem to have a natural tendency toward printer's ink. Sir Algernon Borthwick is "The Morning Post." He is one of the seven or eight Unionists out of the thirty-live. I don't know whether there is any reason in the nature of things why the journalist should be a Gladstonian or a Nationalist rather than a Unionist, but I have stated. It is not easy to be sure to a figure

in London are better known, or better liked, lie, like Mr. Newnes and one or two more, has dared to break with tradition and start out in a line of his own. He inherited a three-penny paper with what may be called a monopoly :- pre-eminently the journal of London society; which is a very it into a penny paper, and has, I suppose, quadrupled or quintupled the value of his property and its income. His success in his own profession dom speaks.

Mr. John Morley figures among the journalists; name one can hardly now mention without a won, which looks painfully like the prelude to a failure of a certain kind in the end. He became quickly and widely known in the dreary world of side of his own profession, a political force. politics, inside and outside the House of Comnons. He had in him so much of the Democratthere is no allusion here to the political party which in America usurps and somewhat discredits a name devised for worthier purposes-that, at first, the masses hailed him as one after their own DISBANDING THE SWISS GUARD-MASCAGheart. The classes, in so far as they are incarnate. He came to the front with a rush; struggled awhile for a firm foothold among eager men not minding much whom they jostled down; seemed on the point of getting it; did not get it, and now is likely enough to be relegated to a second place among

platform, and, most of all, on the laborer and on impartial men will peake the efforts of the Pope Almost at the same moment his grip on the his queer leaders, relaxed. To his honor, be it said, he would go with these gentlemen no step further than his convictions carried him. Could the check swiss, too, would nid list money to the Papal from dagger, the requisite funds and revolvers being upon his political prospects be expressed in clearer ary. Since the eventful year of 1870 they have number of the furnished by Mr. Krivtchoff, the delegate of the terms? The politician, as such, has small re-spect for individual scruples; the good of the party Grand, they form the less remnant of the standing is his god. The workingman takes an even more army subject to the Pope in the days of his undispute positive view of his own interests. He values the politician in exact proportion to he docility applauded Mr. John Morley so long as Mr. John Morley's principles conducted him toward the laboring go d. The moment they brought him to a halt, that u nent the workingman was ready to pass over the body of his recent ally. turned on him and trampled on him the other day at Newcastle; all but got him down; all but for nine years; did, in fact, put him in a huge minority to the local Tory, whose juntor colleague the late senior member for Newcastle now is. It would be an "ignominy," said Mr. John

The ignominy is nevertheless his, and he bears it as best he may. The public use of the worl dennee of the event indicates one of the weak in his armer or in his political equipment. and be judged by native officers. As long ago as the in his public deliverances. His view of life is too academic, just as his conceptions of politics are held their reputation and giordous traditions. Every too doctrinaire, for daily use. Withal, he has reader of history knows the idelity with which the mea become, or is becoming, bitter to his opponents. Louis XVI, and suffered death in the terrible encount-So austere is his morality that whoseever takes another view of what is moral in politics than the Talleries. a dangerous mood. He does not like the word sobin to be applied to him, but it would take all his casuistical ingenuity of mind to draw a plausible distinction between the Jacobins and himself; or, at least, between their conceptions of an efficient method in affairs and his own.

Morley, to have a Tory colleague.

likely to gain a hearing or a position in the House of Commons is an interesting question; answerable at present only in the light of experience. The one certain thing is that the House will not conform to them; they must conform to it, if they hope to succeed in it. It may be that journalism teaches its professors a certain flexibility of nature; whether it also teaches them how to adapt themselves to new conditions is another matter. There is, for instance, Mr. Jennings, long since known to you in New-York as an able man. The House thinks him able, but not able to make for himself there a place comparable to that which be held outside.

Mr. Newnes is another instance; he has originality, courage, shrewdness in judging of the public taste; and in the House itself he is of little weight. Mr. Justin McCarthy, surely good journalist if there be one, is nominally leader of his party. Does he lead it? Is he more than figurehead? He is a fairly good speaker. he listened to? Can he strike into a debate and change the course of it? Does he inspirit his followers? Does he fill the enemy with dismay None has a word to say against him, but that negative praise does not go far in a body so com bative as the English House of Commons.

Take a far more combative and energetic man. Mr. T. P. O'Conner. He can turn out endle columns of readable copy week by week; he is of much avail, I believe, on the stump; potent in the working of the machine; practical in the most strict political sense. Yet in the House how much real influence does he exert? Certainly much less than Mr. Sexton, who, perhaps, comes as near as anybody to leading the Irish party, or the anti-Parnellite section of it, in the House itself. He, too, is, or was, a journalist, tut proceeded from journalism to civic life; became High Sheriff of Dublin, and then Lord Mayor twice. He understands Parliamentary business, and can, on occasion, master a difficult bill. besetting and seemingly invincible fault is a verbose prolixity. He cannot say a thing and have done with it; cannot say it simply; must embellish and embroider and repeat till the House

wearles of the performance. A journalist who has in one way made his mark in the House is Mr. Henniker Heaton, part owner of several Australian papers and indefatigable letter-writer to "The Times." He is a public benefactor. To him more than to any single not allowed to slumber and rust in those official grooves which Sir Arthur Blackwood considers the true way of salvation. He has put his finger upon abuse after abuse; upon stupidities without number: upon public grievances cherished and perpetuated by the department. He has abolished many absurdities, and will aboltsh more. It is an asker of questions that he makes his most frequent appearance; questions which commonly elicit from the Postmaster-General first a denial, not always good-tempered; then an admission, then, long interval, some vague promise of reorm, finally reform itself. The great men at St. Martin's Le Grand have learned that Mr. Heaton is not to be shaken off, and that his energetic perseverance is more than a match for the stubborn sumus of the authorities which has

been the tradition and practice of

It is not necessary to say much of a journalistic so well known as Mr. Labouchere. He has made himself almost better known in politics than in the newspaper world, where, nevertheless he is a very considerable personage, by virtue of his proprietary share in "The Daily News," and of his ownership and editorship of a society journal which it amused him to call "Truth.

There is no subject on which he will not have ment is no less than thirty-five, counting under his joke. His position in the House is unique. He carries into debate the qualities which make those who write for them. Of these, twenty-two his conversation so interesting; the same originality of view, the same lucid way of putting things, the same contempt for conventionalities and for convictions; -his own included, if he has at the head of the list, the owner and editor of any, which he would probably deny. He cares But these availed little. for intellectual excitement, and if he has a serious and the sanctity of human life were at stake; aim it is, say his critics, to make mischief. He is perfectly independent and perfectly reck-

proposal for the conduct of business by Mr. Glad- nation of Dr. Beltcheff. Indeed, Dr. Beltchef the proportion between them is pretty much what stone's Government. Mr. Gladstone having said it would be an infamous thing for him to postpone Home Rule, Mr. Labouchere invites him to postpone There are names in the list which convey no it to other measures, which he thinks more likely very definite idea; call up no clear image. Sir to promote the success of the party at the would fall. Algernon's image, at any rate, is clear. Few men next, perhaps not very distant, election. That kill Mr. Stambuloff simply in order to overturn is as good a specimen of his manner as any other. Ins cheerful cynicism is capable of flights which would appal the serious soul of his leader, if his Pulgaria they were striking at, more than any leader could make out what is really in the mind individual man. of his follower. The use of the terms leader and | Eighteen prisoners were arraigned at the follower is convenient, rather than accurate, opening of this famous case, which occurred on Mr. Labouchere's best public service the opinion and advice of everybody, he turned the exposure of swindling money-lenders, and of The roll of the accused was as follows: Svetos swindling or bungling companies and charities. law Milaroff, Constantin Popoff, Gheorghi Vassi Those are matters on which he is really in earnest.

Others there are who deserve study: has not tempted him to make a serious effort to Leng, of "The Dundee Advertiser," shrewd, energain a House of Commons reputation. He sel- getic, prosperous: Mr. Ingrum, of "The Illustrated London News," to whom the same adjectives will Makedonski, Gheorghi Velikoff, Dimitri Molloff apply: Mr. Samvel Storey, ex-schoolmaster, ex- Dimitri Karastoyanoff, Dimitri Nojaroff, and adviser to Mr. Carnegie in his effort to run the Petre Milkoff. though whether by virtue of service in the past or | British | Empire | by | help | of | seventeen | daily actual service in the present, I know not. His is papers, and still adviser-general to the House and the universe; Professor James Stuart, hero of began with a circumstantial account of the murshiver of regret. Success of a certain kind he has the Dopping incident, and many more. But, der, by shooting, of Dr. Beitcheff, the Bulgarian omitting those above named as exceptions, none of all the thirty-live has yet proved himself, out-

NOTES FROM ROME.

NIS AMBITION.

of the femous sights of the Etern City, which has furnished entertainment to thousunds of American visitors, is about to disuppear. ecording to current reports. The swiss Guard, of the Pupal household, it is said, is to be di-handed owing to the economical condition of the Vattean. All reduce the expenses of his household at the present time, but they will regret without exception the disappearance of the popular guard. The discharge sovereignty. Their odd uniforms and medin-vaow fast passing away. Their duties, it is true, ar perely honorary now, but they seem an indispensable

With the Swiss Guard will disappear from Europe first records deeds of prowers on the part of turned him out of the seat he has held with honor swiss mercenaries, "Reisheufes," as the young men for nine years; did, in fact, but him in a huge who took service in foreign legions were called in their active cantons. From the efficienth century, the con tinual wars between the Swiss Confederation and Austria having accustomed the Republican sons to the trade of arms, almost yearly young men, many of them from the test families, left their country to take service in other lands. But wherever they went they remained swiss, demanding that in case of condict with the laws they be tried under their native code entiment and emotion play too large a part of Louis XI the French regiment of Swiss became famons. Until the French Revolution the members up of the last Franco-swiss regiment served their master

The practice of the Swiss to enter foreign service his own is to him anathema. He is equally sure gave rise to the so-called military capitulations, signed of his own righteousness—politically speaking—by the representatives of the foreign State and those and of the wickedness of his adversaries. It is of the individual cautous. The men were bound by these treaties. During the French Revolution the fell into abeyance. A federal enactment in 1815, however, again gave power, with certain limitations, to the individual cantons to make military capitalations But another law of 1850 forbade the renewal of any such treaties, an exception being made regarding the-e then standing with the Pope and the King of Naples. With the fall of the South Italian Kingdom, there only remained in foreign service the famous Roman Guard. As is well known, it is only a guard of honor. But it has occupied a warm spot in the affections of every ruler of the Vatican.

Great regret is felt in all circles of Milanese society over the calamity which has befullen Prince Second suardo, of Bergamo, who lives in a beautiful palace n the Alcessandro Manzoni st., of the city of the great cathedral. In Como, where he has been passing the summer, he became suddenly insane a few days ago. several fishermen, who happened to be standing on the shore of the lake, on the morning of July 10, were surpriced to see the Prince rush madly toward the water. spring into a bout, and row toward the centre of the His actions led them at once to think his sales, and taking their boat, they followed him as rapidly as possible. It was well they did so. Just as they approached the Prince's boat, he made a spring owned the water, with the avowed intention of drown ing blusself. But one of the fishermen caught him in his arms, and with the aid of his companion, soon overpowered him. The Prince begged to be allowed to carry out his plan and offered the men 25,000 live to permit him to jump into the water. Naturally, they declined the madman's offer, and carried him back to land, in order to surrender him to the police. Despite their vigilance, he escaped to the mountains, where he could not be found. On the following day, however, much to the surprise of the police, he entered the central office and asked for protection, saying that he was pursued by robbers. His clothes were scarched and 80,000 lire, in money and papers, were found in his pockets. Hopes are entertained for his recovery. The Prince is only thirty-two years old. Last year, to the surprise of many people and the regret of his rel-atives, he was married to the flower girl, Maria Antoquino. As far as is known, they have lived a happy life, and have had no reason to regret their

Rusticana," according to Milan papers, is not satisfied with the honors thrust upon him as a musician. He has political ambitions. In Livamo, where he lives, he was a candidate recently for election to the Town Coun So earnest was his desire to be a city father that he laid aside his musical work for fourteen days to devote himself to the less harmonious task of electioneering. But the good people of Livamo, who delfy the young man as a composer, evidently did not wish to see him waste his time with politics, and falled to elect Masengni, it is said, feels the defeat keenly, and is determined to renew his candidacy at the first op-

portunity.

It may not be generally known that the late deli. Governor of Frosinene. While walking one evening in the garden of one of the monasteries near the town where he made his summer home, the Cardinal was surprised and captured by brigands. The men demanded, with their customary effrontery, 30,000 lire for his ransom. "But do you not know who I am!" asked the

Cardinal, hoping to secure his freedom. "Think what you are doing. I am the Governor of Frosinone. "You are the Governor!" came the reply of the

willy captors. "Then you must pay 60,000 lire or become our leader. We have never had a Monsignor or Governor as captain, and would enjoy the ex-

It is needless to say that the spiritual prince declined the honor. But as the brigands remained firm in their demands, he was obliged to consent to pay the high ransom. A full receipt was given for the money. The brigands escorted the Cardinal to a swell known to be in favor of turning Bulgaria mount overlooking the Governor's palace, and there parted from him with expressions of profound regret. At the end of the trial, were invited to address

A BULGARIAN TRIAL.

POLITICAL CONSPIRATORS BEFORE A COURT-MARTIAL.

The most interesting and important politice criminal case ever brought before a Bulgarian tribunal was ended at Sophia yesterday. This was the trial of the persons accused of complicity in the murder of Dr. Beltcheff and in the plots that led thereto. All possible pressure was brought to bear to prevent the arrest and trial of these persons, and the strongest efforts for delay were made during the progress of the case. Not only law and order be determined. For the crime with which these less. His latest experiment in party politics is a persons were charged was not the mere assessiwas only killed by mistake, Mr. Stambuloff being the intended vietim. And Mr. Stambuloff is the brain and soul and sinew of the Bulgarian Government. Remove him, and the Government That was the murderer's object, to the Government, and to make Bulgaria a Russian province, under the knout of the Czar. It was

June 20. It was a martial, not a civil court. lieff, Stoyan Djudjoff, Ivan Bobekoff, Tom-Gheorghieff, Dimitri Pop Stalcoff, Spas Lepay tzoff, Petko Karaveloff, Traiko Kitanteheff, Alexander Karaguloff, Grigori Karaguloff, Petre

The indictment to which they were called to plead was a document of portentous length. It Minister of Finance, by four men, at the gate of the Sophia public gardens, on March 15, 1891. It boldly affirmed that the object of the murderers was beyond all doubt to kill, not Dr. Beltcheff, but the Prime Minister, Mr. Stambuloff. The assassins escaped, leaving no trace, but the inquiries which were opened, according to the inlictment, led to the discovery of a number of plots the purpose of which was the overthrow of the Government and the murder of Prince Ferdinand or Mr. Stambuloff, or both. The intricate details of these alleged plots, not one of which led to any result except the inadvertent assessination of Dr Belteheff, were given at length. The names of the different prisoners constantly appeared in connection with one or other of the conspiracies. In the first of these a Bulgarian refugee names Milaroff was said to have taken the leading part his confederates being Dr. Molloff, Constantin Popost and Lieutenant Vassilless. Their alleged nim was to kill Prince Ferdinand by revolver or dagger, the requisite funds and revolvers being evidence against these persons consisted of some memoranda written by Milaroff himself. In these were recorded, among other matters, the terms of a melodramatic oath taken by the conspirators at a cofe at Odessa and signed with drops of their own blood, "to strike Ferdinand of Coburg off the face of the earth."

Nor was this all. There was another plot, o series of plots, in which Mr. Karaveloff, ex-Regent and ex-Minister, is said to have been concerned together with the prisoners Toma Gheorghieff, Stuicoff, Djudjeft, Dr. Molloff, Bobekoff, brothers Karaguloff, Makedonski and Lepaytzoff According to the Indictment, these conspiracies began in 1890 and continued into 1891 and were a very elaborate character. The Prince and his suite were first to be assassinated and ther Mr. Stambuloff. The plans of the confederates were constantly being altered, and though the footsters of the Prime Minister were dogged again and again, something occurred to avert the fatal mainly that of persons to whom the prisoners are said to have confided their designs or who were themselves mixed up in some way in the sup-

Milaroff was the first of the accused to be ex amined. He admitted that he was in the service of Russia. He was also cognizant of a plot against Prince Ferdinand. But he declared that Prince, and regarded himself as funceent because he was assisted by private persons in Russia and not by the Government. He added that the president of the society, Count Ignatioff, was a private person. He was confronted with the he indictment, including the oath by which the conspirators ewore * to strike Ferdinand of Coburg off the face of the earth." Milaroff categorically denied that he was bound by an oath to carry out the execution of the plot, but in the memoranda he was represented as swearing that he would bear a part in the attempted assassination, even if he had to accomplish it alone. He further wrote to Aristoff demanding that bombs and poisonous pills Zankoff in that sense. The memoranda mentioned the fact of the organization of bands of brigands. which were to begin operations to Robustia, and into negotiations with a brigand or the town of Radomir, called Antol, who informed him that the bombs had been transferred to the house of a deputy at Nish, and selded that he would be able to penetrate into Bulgaria with a band of brigands. The memoranda further mentioned the fact that certain Russians tounted Milaroff with his want of decision in the uniter of the plot, which they stated he did not dare to carry out, and added that if he did not execute it they would do so themselves. In another passage the Czar was represented to have said to Zankoff : "I know that the Bulgarians love me, and the present state of affairs there will become unbearable and neither the Prince of Mingrelia nor Prince Waldemar will be elected to the Bulgarian throne, but it shall be a Prince of the Slav race." roff declined to give any explanation of these passages, but at the conclusion of the reading of the memoranda he admitted that he had written

During the following days of the trial many witnesses were examined, some of them giving most startling testimony. Some of them were practically turning State's evidence. They frankl admitted that they had been in the secrets of the revolutionary party. For example, one Pencoff declared that Milaroff bad spoken to him of distributing dynamite among several towns in Southern Bulgaria. Milaroff, after administering to him an oath of secreey, had described the objects of the plot, declaring that he intended to kill Mr. Stambuloff and all the members of his family, besides various other notable personages. If these measures did not bring about a change of Cardinal Theodolt was once elected captain of Government the conspirators contemplated assess a band of robbers. In 1868 the Pope appointed Theoposed that when he was at Odessa he heard from the brothers Beloff that the Russian Government would give the conspirators 18,000 rouble toward the execution of the plot. The rext day another ex-conspirator, named

Zdravkoff, testified that he and his comrades had planned to assessinate the Prince on an occasion when he travelled by railway to meet his mother Princess Clementics. The engine-driver and stoker of the train were in the plot, and at a given signal these men were to stop the train in the Dragoman Pass. The conspiracy also included the assassination of Mr. Stambuloff.

It was evident throughout the trial that the prosecution had an especial animosity toward Mr. Karaveloff, and sought above all else to secure his conviction. He is intensely hated, because he is well known to be in favor of turning Bulgaria

the court in their own defence, he spoke for some time with great earnestness. He declared that he was not the leader of any political party, but that when there was liberty both in regard to the elections and to the press he would be able to decide what course to pursue. Referring next to the relations of the Principality with Russia, he remarked that the word "Protectorate" by no means implied the servility of Bulgaria. He then spoke of the coup d'etat which, in August, 1886, removed Prince Alexander from the throne, and asked why on that occasion he had not been brought to trial. He was still awaiting proceedings. If these were instituted he would be able to vindicate his acts. Prince Alexander wished to enter into an alliance with Greece and Servia, but had he succeeded in this design Bulgaria would have been rained. His

own programme was one of alliance with Turkey

Milaroff also addressed the court in his own behalf. He confessed that he had been in communication with Krivtzoff and Aristoff, of the Slav Benevolent Society, but it was solely for the purpose of getting money from them, and not for any po With Zankoff and Count Ignation litical object. he had no intercourse whatever. As for the newspapers of which he had been the editor, he had ear ried them on at his own expense, and not with any Russian help. With regard to the charge connecting him with a design to murder Prince Ferdinand and Mr. Stambuloff, the prisoner declared that he was no assassin, but simply a man who acted according to his ideas. He alone had organized the plot against the Government, and he alone had suspended its execution. He could affirm with truth that he had not been in negotiation with any foreign country concerning the plot He had no fear of death, but he had no wish to die, because he was still passionately desirous of laboring for the welfare of Bulgaria. The trial lasted, with a few brief interruptions,

from June 30 to July 19. The proceedings were closely followed and watched from day to day The Russian party stoutly maintained the innocence of the prisoners, or at any rate, the justice of their acts. But the general feeling, strong at the outset, finally became overwhelming that the prisoners were guilty of most infamous crimes, and that they richly merited the severest punishment the law prescribed. The judges spent several hours in deliberation yesterday, and then at midnight, announced their verdict and sentence as foi-Grigori Karaguloff, Petre Makedoski, Dimitri Molloff, Dimitri Karastoyanoff, Dimitri Nojaroff and Petre Milkoff, acquitted; Svetoslaw Milaroff, Constantin Popoff, Toma Gheorghieff and Alexander Karaguloff, condemned to death; Lieutenant Vassilieff, Stoyan Djudjoff and Ivan Bobe koff, sentenced to nine years' imprisonment; Spas Stateoff to sixteen months' imprisonment; Spas Lepaytzoff, condemned to death, but first of all be imprisoned for five years, petro Karavelon, the former Regent and Minister, to five years' im prisonment: Traiko Kitantcheff, to three years' imprisonment; Gheorghi Velikoff, to fifteen years' imprisonment.

There can be no question as to the popular verdiet. It approves the work of the judges most heartily. The pro-Russian element dissents, in silence. But that is a small faction. The overwhelming mass of the Bulgarian people are steadfast in their opposition to Russian intrigue and aggression, and in loyal support of Prince Ferdinand and his great Prime Minister, the savior of Bulgaria, Stephan Stambuloff.

A MANX NOVELIST.

MR. HALL CAINE AT HOME.

lack and White. A little square-built stone house from the coach road by thick trees, the braulful valley of Description poets. "A

he head of an Elizabethan, having a perfectly start-ing resemulance at some manifests to the portraits. Shakespeare it is certainly a curious and striking

of shakespeare—it is certainly a curious and strains blend of personality.

Did not M. Jules Claretie say lately, writing about poor Guy de Manpassant's breakdown, that all the great authors are in the habit of writing as the cattle chew the end or the bees make honey! Certainly! should say that of all the restless workers among them Mr. Hall Cathe is quite the most ardent, the most feverish, even the most impatient and indiscreet.—He is a sincer bonde of nerves, "and a famous doctor recently. But not the example of any body's breakdown serves as a warning to such impetuacies patiers.

body a breakdown on a hand how ?" I asked.

What have you got in hand how ?" I asked.

"There's a Manx story, partly written, to be called.

Pete' or 'st Eridget's Eve,' he said, "another Manx story only drafted to deal with the sale of the said to the trown, and well, other things."

"Novels or plays?"
"Neither-its some cases, look," and he brought own from a cablact a pile of type-written copy. My safers will hardly be prepared for its subject. It as part of a new life of Jesus. I read some of it as with the companion of t personality of Jesus as vividly, as realistically, as it as any great figure in modern biography; or, o put it irreverently, as any grand figure in serious How long has this been in hand "

"Years."

When is it to appear?"

Years hence, if at all—the public wants me as a novelist, and not as a prophet.

One morning during my recent visit the novelist showed as what he could do in a new walk of literature. He had written a drama, a well-known actormanager had come up to Cumberland to hear it, and the author read it aloud in the drawing-room. The morning was like May, and the reader sat in the light

Melbourne. His voice is to be the londest heard in Christendom. We talked on many aspects of the literary art dur-

We talked on many aspects of the literary art during these long evenings in the country, where there are no theatres to engage the hours after dinner; only books to read, and the glorious river, the Grein, to listen to us it habbles under the study windows. Mr. Calne pleased he by the real delight he showed at the great successes of some of the older men, such as Hardy and Meredith. "I glory in Hardy's success with Test," said he; "that book is a veritable master-"It seems to me a pity," he continued, "that on

past the Druid Circle, across the Naddle Fell to that little church among the mountains, said to be on the highest ecclesiastical site in England, St. John's in the Vale, with its curious churchyard inscription. To the glory of God and the last long steep of the Dalesmen." Nothing surely can exceed the lonesome men." Nothing surely can exceed the lonesome sweetness and isolated beauty of this church and churchyard. It is literally Wordsworth's churchyard churchyard, it is literally Wordsworth's churchyard enterthy and literally support of the seen except far down the vale; only gloomy Blencathara and heavy Sliddaw visible above it, the breath of mountain heather on the wind, the bleat of sheep and lowing of cattle.

The study of the novelist is literally strewn just now with the literature of Russia and the Jewsnow with the Mr. Calne's eyes are now turning.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

ITS RAVAGES AT BAKU AND ITS MARCH TO MORE NORTHERN CITIES.

Berlin, July 26.
After having been for three years exposed to the ravages of an epidemic disease-influenza-Europe is now threatened with an advance of a more terrible scourge-Asiatic cholera; and the liscussing the necessary measures for the checking Dr. Koch, who is the greatest of its spread. authority on Asiatic cholera, says of it that it is 2 it is seized with vomiting; at 3 it is quite recognize it, so startlingly is its countenance altered; at 5 it is mute in death. AMatic cholera fitly called malignant."

Fortunately it is not this kind of cholera which has led during the past few weeks to a couple of hundred deaths in the suburbs of Paris. cases in question are officially described by the authorities as a very mild form of plague, such es is known to the physicians as choicra hostras, local bill. As soon as the report of the committee a malady induced by drinking polluted water or by eating over-ripe fruit. Scarcely a year indeed passes without a few such cases being reported in the various Western capitals of Europe But it is the Aslatic cholera in its most virulent

form which has been raging for the past few weeks at Baku and other populous cities in Southern Russia, and which has now made its way northward to Nijni-Novgorod and to Moscow. A private letter received here from Baku declares that the cholers is carrying off more than 500 persons daily. At first it was only in the Asiatic or workingmen's quarter of the town, but it soon spread to the district inhabited by the better classes, which led to the adoption of precautionary measures. Quarantine has been established by land and sea, and naphtha is being sprinkled on the streets. Scarcely anything is to be had in the market, hardly anything fresh arrives, and that little is very dear. The large grocers' shops and stores have closed for a month All who can are leaving the neighboring villages, principally for Moscow. The city is deserted, dreary and empty, and presents a most woebegone spectacle. Business is at a standstill, and facories are closed, as the work people have been decimated. Even the life insurance agent's occupation is gone, as he was forbidden by telegram from St. Petersburg to insure any more lives during the epidemic. Baku may be described as nothing else than

gigantic institution for experimental medicine by the breeding of cholera baccillus. Even in the best parts of the town there is a stench which is insupportable when the north wind drives the water back into the sea and leaves the parts near the shore exposed, where all the sewage of the town is deposited. In the Asiatio town all the houses are crowded together without streets, separated only by narrow, crooked passages in which two mules can scarcely pass one antoher. The dirt nd garbage from the houses are, according to Asiatic custom, thrown out of doors. The houses themselves consist of one or two reception rooms for receiving guests, and another room in which the whole family sit and sleep. In the middle of the yard there is a small fountain filled with water, which is fetched in pitchers. In this water the people wash themselves, bathe their children and wash their clothes, and they also drink it. In the European town things look somewhat better, but in the midst of it is the Asiatic bazaar, where all sorts of wares are bought and sold, among other things fruit and vegetables, which are usually no means fresh. The rotting fruit is scarcely ever carried away, but remains lying in the baraar In this manner the European town becomes a favorable breeding place for cholera. The working classes, among whom are Russians, Persians and from the dead Tartars, of course know nothing about cleanliness.

for laving taken no steps to prohibit the holding of the great international fair which takes place there every year, and which is one of the great popular institutions of Russia. It is attended by merchants and visitors from all parts of Europe and America, as well as by a nondescript crowd of Eastern traders from Transcaucasia, Transcaspla and from those central Asiatic Governments and Khanates in which the cholera has been more or less rife since the summer of 1890. The fair opens a few days hence, and gloomy forebodings and to the loss of life which is predicted as certain. At Moscow a perfect fever of excitement has got

hold of the authorities since the appearance of cholera in the city. The mistakes and negligence of many years standing have now to be made good, in a time so short that it is impossible to do any good at all. Mescow being without sewers, each house has its own cesspool, the cleaning of which has so far been left to the landlords. fully this was neglected the police now see with horror. The orders given that every cesspool should be cleared by the 15th of July only resulted in raising the price of the barrels in which the refuse is carted away from one fuble to twelve Otherwise the dirt is still left to take care of itself.

At St. Petersburg elaborate but tardy precautions are being taken against the spread of the plague, and a few days ago Dr. Remment, the Czar's Physician in Ordinary, telegraphed Mesers. Gehe & Co., of Dresden, asking if they could at once supply 20,000 pounds of carbolic neid. The question was answered in the affirmative, but there was some delay in sending an order. Since then the Russian physician has inquired whether, instead of 20,000, he could have 100,000 pounds of the material, but the firm had had in the meantime such a rapid sale that they replied that they would not even be able to deliver the 20,000 pounds first asked for until after it had been manufactured.

Like all the other epidemics of Asiatic cholera in Europe, the present visitation has been traced to the Delta of the Ganges in India. The latter is the hotbed of cholera epidemics, the disease generally finding its way from Bombay by means chalk from) of the Mecca pilgrime to Western Asia and Europe. From 1884 till 1890 64,628 pilgrims left Bombay, of whom only 22,400 returned. The pilgrimages to Mecca are an international danger for which the English, who almost monopolize the transport of the pilgrims to Mecca, are largely responsible. The discase has probably existed in India for a long time, perhaps ages, and there are records of cholera attacking the English troops in India during the latter part of the last century. The first epidemic accurately traced occurred in Bengal in 1817, whence it spread to the bordering towns of the Persian Gulf, but did not invade Europe. In 1826, 1840, 1840 and 1860-1862 there were epidemics in India, all of which spread to Europe in four or five years, and reached America in from six to seven years. Nothing can be more definite about cholera than the fact that it spreads along the great lines of traffic. India, especially Bengal, is the prime source of the disease. India it travels in two directions-castward to China and westward to Europe, by two chief routes, either overland through Persia and Afghanroutes, either overland through Persia and Significant to Russin, or by the Red Sea to Egypt. The epidemics of 1860 and 1881 in India passed by the first route; the present one has travelled overland to the borders of the Caspian Sea. These routes of the epidemic are no doubt ex-The life that the novelist lives up in the mountains is a very simple one. That of his home circle is quite primitive. Mrs. Caine is very energetic, and does her cown militing, churning and cheesemalting, for there is a cow, as well as a horse and all the other belongings of a country homestead. We took long walks lings of a country homestead. We took long walks lings of a country homestead. We took long walks lines, through the Suez Canal and along the Transline of the present one has travelled by the present one has trav

SCANDALS IN PARLIAMENT,

RECORD OF THE LAST HOUSE OF COMMONS IN EXPULSIONS AND BANKRUPTCIES.

London, July 24. Although the belief is widespread that the new Parliament which meets during the coming month will enjoy a briefer term of existence than its predecessor, yet there is every reason to hope that it will show itself superior in moral tone. This should not prove a difficult task, for the Levislature which has just expired, after a span of life extending over six years, will remain on record as having furnished a larger crop of scandals than any that has gone before it. has to its credit no less than three expulsions, score without precedent in English history, a larger number of bankruptcies, and a larger representation in the matrimonial causes celebra of the last half decade.

Cases of expulsion from Parliament are exceedingly rare, and no parallel, can be found for the short intervals which clapsed between the anitary authorities are already on the alert in respective applications of this crowning disgrace to ex-Captain Verney, Mr. De Cobain and Mr. G. W. Hastings. The two former, who represented East Buckinghamshire and Belfast, were exthe most deadly and violent of all discuss At 1 pelled from the House of Commons for criminal o'clock you see your child as blithe as a bird; at offences against morality, whereas Mr. Hastings, who sat for East Worcestershire, was expelled prostrated and almost voiceless; at 4 you full to on being convicted of the crimes of embezzlement and fraud. Of the cases of expulsion which figure on the

records of the English Parliament, the first o curred in 1694, when Sir John Trevor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, was expelled from Parliament for corruption. A committee reported that the Speaker had, in the preceding session, received 1,000 guineas for expediting a had been read it was moved, "That Sir John Trevor, Speaker of this House, receiving & gratuity of 1,000 guineas from the City London after passing of the Orphans Bill, is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor." had to stand up and put the question. was a loud cry of "Aye." He called on the "Nays," and scarcely a voice was heard. He was forced to declare that the "Ayes" had it. The consent of the King having been obtained for the appointment of a new Speaker, on his presentation to and approval by the crown, Sir John Trevor was expelled. Sir John Trevor retained his post of Master of the Rolls for more than twenty years after his expulsion, and would have sought re-election to the House of Commons had he not been peremptorily forbidden by the King to take the step.

Sir John Trever's case is the only instance of the expulsion from the House of Commons of a man who was actually holding at the time the post of Speaker. In 1690, however, Sir Robert Sawyer, who had been Speaker of the Parliament of 1678, and who was the colleague of Sir Isaac Newton in the representation of Cambridge University, was expelled by a majority of 131 to 71 for the part he had taken as Attorney-General in 1682 in the judicial murder of Sir Thomas Armstrong. This gentleman was accused of participation in the Rye House Plot, was brought back to England from Leyden, whereupon exeention against him had been awarded on the outlawry at Sir Robert Sawyer's instance. The result was that Armstrong was, without trial, hanged, drawn, and quartered for his more flight from the country. At the Revolution Armstrong's attainder was reversed.

On January 17, 1712, the House of Commons expelled for corruption a man who was destined to be Prime Minister of England, and one of the most powerful factors in the development of the present system of Parliamentary government Mr. Walpole-afterward the celebrated Sir Robert Walnole-was voted by the House guilty of a high breach of trust and notorious corruption in receiving the sum of 500 guineas and taking a note of £500 more on account of two contracts made by him when Secretary of State for War. For this offence he was committed first to the Tower, and by a majority of 170 over 118 expelled the He was immediately re-elected for Lyme House. Regis, and again expelled. Sir Robert was evidently judging others by his own standard when he made, long afterward, the cynical declaration that every man had his price

A Mr. Asgill, barrister, enjoyed the unique distinction of being expelled from two Legislatures. He was expelled from the Irish House of Commons in 1703, and from the English House of Commons in 1707, the offence in both cases being his having published "A Treatise on the Possibility of Avoiding Death."

The expulsions of Steele and Wilkes, like the expulsion of Mr. Bradlaugh in 1882, were due to political causes, and bear no analogy to the cases in which members of Parliament have in more recent times been "dismembered" by the vote of the House of Commons. The following instances of expulsion are in harmony with the circumstances under which the House of Commons deems itself competent at the present time to expel members whose conduct brings discredit on Parliament itself. A Mr. Ward, who had ourchased the borough of Weymouth, was in 1727 prosecuted by the Duchess of Buckingham for forgery and convicted, and in cossequence expelled the House. He absconded, but word taken and stood in the pillory, being attended by footmen in livery, as in a chair of

In 1814 Lord Cochrane was expelled upon his conviction for a conspiracy to commit a fraud upon the Stock Exchange.

From 1814 till February 16, 1857, the power of expulsion from the House of Commons was not exercised. On the latter date Mr. James Sadlier, against whom a true bill for fraud had been found, and who had absconded, was expelled.

It was not until thirty-two years later that the next expulsion, namely, that of Captain Verney, took place.

With regard to the members of the House of Commons who have become bankrupt during the last Parliament it should be borne in mind that the adjudication in bankruptcy of a member vacates his seat. This provision, which is the result of modern legislation, owes its origin to the fact that since the Reform Act of 1832 Parliament may be considered independent of the Crown. The House of Commons did not consent to divest itself of privileges which, however abused, were of supreme value as safeguards against the Executive Government, till the Executive Government became itself the servant of the House, and through the House the servant of the people at large. So far from being deprived of their seats, members of the House of Commons enjoyed in former times a complete immunity from arrest for debt and from civil suits. John Smith, member for Camelford, had come to the House being outlawed, and had deceived divers merchants in London, taking wares of them to the sum of £300, minding to defraud them of the same under color of privilege. The complaint was reported to be true, and the House decided that he should be allowed his privilege, which was car-

should be allowed his privilege, which was carried by 112 against 107.

Mr. Baring, speaking of the House of Commons in debate in 1832, cited the case of a Mr. Boarke, who, being imprisoned for debt, was returned for a pocket borough, but never took his seat. He stepped into a carriage which awaited him at the door of the jail, started for the Continent and never returned. This immunity extended even to the menial servants of members. The privilege was infamously abused, protections being issued by members to persons who were not in the service. In 1677 a Colonel Wanklyn was publicly proved to have protected from his creditors as a menial servant a Mr. Cottington, who had an income of \$10,000 a year. These immunities were by degrees abolished and as the law at present stands, any member who is adjudicated a bankrupt is incapacitated from sitting or voting unless the order of adjudication is annulled, or his creditors fully paid or satisfied. To secure, however, against all danger from a system of purchasing up judgments, mortgages and incumbrances which members, though perfectly solvent, might not be able to satisfy on a short notice, it is provided that a member adjudicated a bankrupt, although incapacitated from sitting or voting, does not vacate his seat unless after the expiration of one year from the date of the adjudication the order be not annulled or his debt be not paid.